(c) whether it is obligatory for the concerned authorities to act upon the findings of Inquiry Commissions; if not, why;

(d) the avenues available to the common citizens to get prosecution of the persons in authority for abuse of authority and corruption; and

(e) whether citizens failing to move authorities to activate Anti-corruption Act have any other means to get redressal; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SMT. MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b) Section 3 of the Commission of Inquiry Act 1952 enables the appropriate Government to appoint a Commission of Enquiry to inquire into any definite matter of public importance. Central Government has appointed only one Commission of Inquiry in the last ten years which looked into certain approvals accorded by a former Chief Minister of Karnataka for certain land transactions. Copies of the Report along with the Memorandum of Action taken were placed on the Table of Both Houses of Parliament on 9th and 10th January, 1991.

(c) It is for the appropriate authority (in the above case, the Govt. of Karnataka) to take necessary action on the findings of the Commission.

(d) and (e) Any citizen can move a Police Station or a Court of Law for activating the legal process, against persons in authority for abuse of authority and corruption as per established law.

Coverage of handicapped persons under I.R.D.P.

607. DR. NARREDDY THULASI REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the percentage of handicapped persons likely to be covered under the I.R.D.P.;

(b) whether Government are aware that coverage of handicapped persons under the programme is not upto the mark; and

(c) if so, what measures are proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI PATEL): (a) It is stipulated in the IRDP guidelines that at least 3 percent of beneficiaries assisted under the programme should be from the category of physically handicapped persons.

(b) The Government is aware that against 2068773 families covered under IRDP in 1992-93 the number of handicapped persons assisted was only 10861 or 0.52 percent.

(c) In order to ensure that greater benefits accrue to the handicapped persons, their subsidy entitlement was increased to 50%. The ceiling limit on subsidy was enhanced from Rs. 5000 to Rs. 6000 per person for this category with effect from 1.4.93. The coverage of handicapped persons under IRDP rose from 0.33% in 1990-91 to 0.52% in 1992-93. The Ministry of Rural Development has been constantly emphasising in its meetings with State Governments, to improve the coverage of handicapped persons.

Enforcement of new Panchayati Raj Act

608. *SHRI S.S. SURJEWALA*: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) by when Government propose to enforce the New Panchayati Raj Act upto the field level in the country;

(b) whether Government propose to make provision for the setting up of three-tier Panchayati Raj namely Panchayat, Block Simiti and Zila Parishad system in the country; and

(c) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c) The Constitution (Seventy Third Amendment) Act, 1992 which has come into force with effect from 24th April, 1993 provides for setting up of three-tier Panchayats viz. at the village level, intermediate level and the district level in all the States/UTs except certain States and areas referred to in Article 243M of the Act. However, vide Article 243 B(2),

Panchayats at the intermediate level may not be constituted in States having a population less than twenty lakhs. Vide Article 243 N the States/ UTs are required to amend their existing legislation within one year from the date of the Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992 coming into force. Accordingly, this has to be completed before 24th April, 1994. After this, the State Governments/UT Administrations would have to take necessary action to implement the provisions of their state legislation.

गुजरात में ग्रामीण और आदिवासी युवकों को रोजगार संबंधी प्रशिक्षण

609. **श्री गोपाल सिंह जी. सोलंकी:** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या गुजरात में पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान ग्रामीण तथा आदिवासी युवकों को रोजगार संबंधी प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए जिले-वार निर्धारित किये गये लक्ष्य प्राप्त कर लिये गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) इस योजना के क्रियान्वयन के लिए वर्ष 1991-92, 1992-93 तथा 1993-94 में आज तक वर्ष-वार कितनी धनराशि दी गई है; और

(ङ) वर्ष 1993-94 के लिए कितना लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया था तथा इस संबंध में अब तक यह लक्ष्य किस सीमा तक प्राप्त कर लिया गया है?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय (ग्रामीण विकास विभाग) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री उत्तम भाई पटेल): (क) से (ङ) भारत सरकार द्वारा ग्रामीण युवा स्वरोजगार प्रशिक्षण योजना (ट्राइसेम) के अंतर्गत लक्ष्य राज्यवार निर्धारित किए जाते हैं न कि जिलावार। योजना में यह निर्धारित किया गया है कि प्रशिक्षित युवाओं में कम से कम 50 प्रतिशत युवा अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति समुदायों के होने चाहिएं।

वर्ष 1991-92, 1992-93 तथा 1993-94 के लिए ट्राइसेम योजना के अंतर्गत गुजरात में निर्धारित लक्ष्यों और उपलब्धियों तथा ट्राइसेम के अंतर्गत योजना के कार्यान्वयन हेतु उपलब्ध कराई गई धनराशि और आवर्ती खर्च की स्थिति सलंग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

विवरण

रोजगार के संबंध में प्राप्त किए गये निर्धारित लक्ष्यों का ब्यौरा

(लाख रुपए में)

वर्ष	लक्ष्य (प्रशिक्षित किए जानेवाले युवा)	उपलब्धि (प्रशिक्षित युवा)	प्रशिक्षित युवाओं में अनु. जाति/ अनु. जनजाति के युवा	रिलीज की गई केन्द्रीय सहायता (आवर्ती खर्च)
1991-92	37232	24192(64.9%)	12902(53.3%)	204.39
1992-93	9090	11209(123.3%)	6565(58.6%)	102.65
1993-94 (दिसम्बर, 1993 तक)	9877	3539(35.8%)	1985(56.1%)	157.24

प्रशिक्षण से ऋण सम्पर्क बनाने में पेश आने वाली कठिनाईयों, कुछ जिलों में उपयुक्त प्रशिक्षण आधारभूत ढांचे के न होने तथा संख्या की बजाय प्रशिक्षण में बेहतर गुणवता पर बल दिया जाना कम उपलब्धि के कारण हैं।

Shortage of Pure Drinking Water in Gujarat

610. SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the number of villages facing acute shortage of pure drinking water in Gujarat;

(b) the target fixed to provide drinking water in these villages under the "Minimum Needs Programme' during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(c) the amount provided to the State for water supply to Saurashtra and Kutch areas by laying pipeline under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme?